the pleon are more distinctly indicated and there is a well-developed pair of uropoda. As to the thoracic feet, they are of the normal number of *seven* pairs, of which the first and smallest belong to a narrow segment soldered to the head, which has escaped the notice of G. O. Sars. The prominent rostrum and the very long outer antennæ very closely resemble in form the same organs in the Cryptoniscians. The passage from the Dajidæ to the Cryptoniscians may be understood in the following manner:—In the male the development has been arrested in the Cryptoniscians at the second larval form, whilst in the Dajidæ there has been a transformation into a degraded male. In the female the anterior part of the incubatory chamber has been considerably contracted in the Cryptoniscians, whilst a cavity was formed at the expense of the lateral folds and of the posterior part of the body; but this cavity cannot be in any way confounded, as suggested by Fraisse, with the cœlomatic cavity. The profound modifications of the incubatory cavity of the Dajidæ and Cryptoniscians will be examined in detail in a memoir with plates. It may be observed, in conclusion, that the *Erythrops microphthalma* parasitized by *A. Sarsi* was a female destitute of ova, no doubt owing to parasitic castration.—*Comptes Rendus*, May 13, 1889, p. 1020.

A Parasitic Copepod. By Prof. Leidy.

The author stated that last summer while at Beach Haven, N. J., there was brought to him from the surf a living specimen of the singular transparent fish *Leptocephalus*. In examining it he observed attached to the tail-fin a minute Copepod Crustacean, apparently of the genus *Chalimus*. The parasite was attached by a long filiform rostrum, and resembled in this and other respects more the *Chalimus Scombri* as represented by Baird in fig. 5, tab. xxxiii. of the 'British Entomostraca,' than it does the original of this species as represented by Burmeister in the Nova Acta Nat. Cur. of Bonn, xvii. tab. xxiii. fig. 13. The species, which may be distinguished as *Chalimus tenuis*, is considerably less than half the size of *C. Scombri*. The cephalothorax, nearly twice as long as broad, is obcordate and proportionately much narrower than in the latter species. The frontal segment is narrow and not prominent laterally, and the biarticulate antennæ are concealed beneath. The abdomen, half the length of the cephalothorax, exhibits three conspicuous divisions, and the short caudal appendages end in three minute setæ. Abdominal feet ending in biramose leaf-like segments fringed with short setæ. Rostrum linear and almost as long as the cephalothorax. Whole length 1·125 millim.; length of cephalothorax 0·5, breadth 0·275; length of rostrum 10·5; length of abdomen 0·25.—*Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Philad.* April 16, 1889, p. 95.